

THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

RODERICK O. MATHESON, EDITOR

TUESDAY MORNING,
DECEMBER 18, 1917.

THE ADVERTISER'S SEMI-WEEKLY

BREVITIES

Orders have been issued from the headquarters of the Hawaiian department relieving Lieut. Joseph R. Parker from active duty.

A new school is to be built by the Palama Educational House at a cost of \$1328 and another structure to cost \$500, according to building permits issued yesterday.

To avert any possibility of children being swept into the ditches, bars have been placed across the mouths of the storm drains in the Moiliili district by the city engineer's department.

The engagement of Miss Violet Rodriguez, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Manuel Rodriguez, of Koonoa Street, to Andrew Boyd, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Boyd of Waiaina, has been announced.

The Community Christmas tree benefited by about \$400 as the result of the Outdoor Circle matinee on the roof garden on Wednesday afternoon. One hundred dollars of that sum was a gift from a Honolulu woman for the tree.

Mrs. Laurence W. Redington, who has been in the Fort Shafter hospital with a broken leg for several weeks, will be out for the first time on Sunday. He has applied for a two months' leave of absence, and may take a trip to the mainland during his convalescence.

Capt. W. G. Allen, D. Company, N. G. H., was arrested yesterday afternoon and charged with violating a traffic ordinance. The police assert that Captain Allen drove his machine past a standing street car while passengers were boarding and alighting. He will appear in police court this morning.

While attempting to alight from a moving King Street car near South Street at ten o'clock last night, Chock Wai Ching, fell to the pavement and sustained painful, though not serious, bruises about the face. He was taken to the emergency hospital in the ambulance where his injuries were treated by Hospital Steward Stevenson. He was later sent to his home.

Friday evening, at six-thirty in the Bible School rooms is the time set for Central Union's Christmas entertainment and at this time all pupils of the school, parents, teachers and officers are invited to present themselves. The program includes Christmas carols, an address by Rev. A. W. Palmer, a delight of hand, entertainment by Dr. B. D. Williams, a Santa Claus, and refreshments. The pupils of the school will bring gifts which will be distributed among the missions of the city.

Jaggar To Continue As Volcanologist At Kilauea Volcano

Directors of Research Association Reappoint Scientist To Post He Has Satisfactorily Filled For Several Years

Dr. T. A. Jaggar, expert volcanologist in charge of the observing and experimental station maintained at Kilauea, who has made many notable contributions to the world's store of knowledge regarding volcanoes as the result of his work at Kilauea, was reappointed to the post he has filled, at Friday's meeting of the directors of the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association.

The term of the agreement under which he has been working recently expired and it was the opinion of the directors at the meeting that not only should Dr. Jaggar's research be continued, but that it should be extended along such lines as may be practicable.

The association derives its funds entirely from voluntary subscription and is not in any way, as seems to be the prevalent idea, supported by the United States government. Its possibilities are regulated entirely by its income, and though it has now been recognized as doing a work of national importance and the suggestion has been made in official circles that it should be merged in one of the important federal departments, it is felt that as long as sufficient local support is forthcoming, it should remain distinctively Hawaiian and that the transfer for the many discoveries made under its auspices should remain with the islands.

A proposal that the work should be extended to other lands with the object of linking up all over the globe observation work all over the globe was before yesterday's meeting. The directors were of opinion that this should be done as soon as practicable though it would probably entail the transfer of the station to the government.

Professor Jaggar announced the commencement of a series of interesting experiments which should show the connection between the purely local earthquakes and tremors and the movement of the lava column under Kilauea and Mauna Loa, with the possible influence upon more distant seismic happenings.

The meetings will be continued throughout the week.

QUESTIONNAIRES SENT

WASHINGTON, December 15—(Associated Press)—Five percent of the questionnaires sent out by the provost marshal general to direct the operation of the draft have been mailed. Within sixty days it is expected that there will be complete registrations of nine million men.

BILIOUS HEADACHE

All that is needed is to correct the biliousness and the headache disappears. Take Chamberlain's Tablets and you will soon be as well as ever. For sale by all dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii—Advertisement.

PERSONALS

Miss Naurine Saxon left on the Kilauea for Kailua to spend the Christmas holidays with friends.

Rev. Samuel K. Kamaio, assistant pastor of Kaunakapili Church, who has been in Maui the past week on business, will return to the city in the Mauna Kea this morning.

The Governor left last night for Kailua where it is stated he will be the guest of Col. Z. S. Spaulding and other residents. The Governor stated he was taking the trip primarily for a rest.

Mrs. J. A. Maguire, commissioner, who attended yesterday the meeting of the board of education, will return in the Mauna Kea tomorrow morning to her big island home. She will probably go by way of Hilo to Kona.

Miss M. Hester Lemon, registrar-general of the territorial board of health, began yesterday her annual month's vacation. She will spend the time mainly in a leisurely tour of the island, visiting relatives and friends en route.

NAVY LEAGUE SEEKS NEW LEGISLATION

Effort Is Made To Secure Congressional Action On Decorations For Bravery

Efforts to secure legislation that will permit United States service men to receive and wear honors awarded them for distinguished services are being made by the Navy League and circular letters have been sent broadcast through the United States, one of which has reached Honolulu.

"Before your member of congress leave for Washington," says a statement issued here by the Navy League, "urge him to vote favorably upon a resolution permitting American soldiers and sailors to receive from the Allied governments medals of honor awarded them for their brave and splendid work in this war."

"At least a dozen such medals awarded by the British government to officers and seamen of the naval forces operating under vice admirals Sims are now being held by the State department. But the constitution of the United States forbids their acceptance by any medal or other recognition of service from a foreign government, except upon the express consent of congress."

"Obviously this is a time when congress should grant such permission. It does not, as a matter of international courtesy, harmonize with the relationship now existing between this government and the Allied governments, to refuse them the right to make appropriate acknowledgment of American services in the common cause."

"The Navy League believes also that the government should make known the names and the deeds of these men for bravery by our Allies. As history is but the shadow of great men, so too patriotism is largely a reflection from the deeds of brave men. We need the inspiration of the acts of these men to give us the will to win."

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR NEW OFFICIALS

Chamber of Commerce Committee Completes and Presents List of Candidates

Nominations have been made by the nominating committee of the chamber of commerce for all the offices of a board of directors for the annual election which takes place on January 16, 1918. The list of names includes many of the leading men of Honolulu.

For president, Walter F. Dillingham and Norman E. Gedge have been named, one to be selected, the same being the case in the offices of first vice-president, second vice-president and treasurer. Eighteen directors are to be voted in from a list of thirty-three names. The names and offices are as follows:

President, W. F. Dillingham, N. E. Gedge; first vice-president, G. H. Angus, F. C. Atherton; second vice-president, G. F. Denison, A. Lewis Jr.; treasurer, R. J. Buckley, E. W. Sutton. Directors—Albert A. Wong, W. O. Barnhart, J. J. Belser, E. A. Bernat, A. L. Castle, W. W. Chamberlain, F. Child, J. L. Cockburn, J. H. Drew, W. F. Frear, A. J. Gignoux, E. C. Gonsalves, John Guild, J. P. C. Hagens, C. G. Heiser Jr., C. R. Hemenway, Richard Ivers, M. M. Johnson, L. M. Judd, S. M. Lowrey, W. C. McGonagle, W. H. McNerry, Z. K. Myers, A. M. Nowell, L. Tenney Peck, W. A. Ramsay, P. A. Swift, A. F. Thayer, Wm. Thompson, H. E. Vernon, C. C. von Hamm, J. T. Warren, E. O. White, J. M. Young.

JAMES D. DOLE BACK FROM MAINLAND VISIT

After an absence of several weeks on the mainland James D. Dole, manager of the Hawaiian Pineapple Company has returned to Honolulu.

Mr. Dole reports canned pines in great demand and says that a larger output could be disposed of were it possible to be certain of deliveries. The army and navy will want 40,000 cases and the balance of the output will be distributed among regular customers on a pro rata basis.

No criticism of the charges charged has been made by the federal trade commission, he says, following receipt by that body some time since of information relative to costs and prices so that he believes the price has been found legitimate by that body, since demands for reductions were made of the Alaska Packers on salmon and upon other products.

SPECIAL BOARD AT WORK UPON REPORT

Results of Investigation of National Guard May Be Secret Military Document

Compilation of the report on the Hawaiian National Guard from the notes that were taken during the recent sessions of the board appointed by General S. I. Johnson, commanding the guard, was one of the duties of that board members yesterday.

The notes taken by a shorthand reporter covered, it is said, a large number of closely typewritten pages, and from these the report on the whole situation will be formed.

The report will be sent to the Governor, as commander-in-chief of the guard, and will probably be regarded as a confidential military report, notwithstanding the emphatic statement made recently by members of the board that a full report, concealing nothing, would be made to the public. Board members said they felt that the public, as those whose money supports the guard, were entitled to know what they were getting for their money. Copies will be sent to the commanding officer of the Hawaiian Department, and also to the officer in charge of militia affairs, representing the regular army, and presumably will eventually reach the bureau of militia affairs at Washington.

Most of the report will center upon the brigade work at Kailua Camp, and also include considerable data concerning the personnel of the guard, particularly with reference to the Filipino companies.

ARMY IS ORDERED TO CONSERVE FOOD

Prevention of Waste Urged By Secretary Baker; Troops On Oahu Aiding in Movement

All the United States troops stationed on Oahu are aiding in the food conservation movement, in line with the assistance asked of the civilian population, a Brigadier-General Wisner, commanding the Hawaiian Department, having issued an order to this effect on November 10.

In the general demand for conservation of food products throughout the country, Food Commissioner Hoover and Secretary of War Newton B. Baker, had a conference on Friday in which the war secretary urged the conservation of food products. The only refuge from modern high explosive shells is in mother earth. Big cities are no longer considered impregnable if they have a ring of isolated forts of stone and steel and concrete around them. They are defended by trenches now, similar to those which defend the small villages of Flanders.

Trenches are important because they are difficult to observe. Even if observed they are difficult to hit exactly. And even if hit by a shell the effects of the explosion are comparatively local. They conceal the movements of troops. They are easy to construct. They screen the defender and at the same time allow him to use his weapons against oncoming forces. And they serve as jumping off places for troops who could not be brought across the open to attack strongly fortified positions. Of course, cannot tell you what we consider the best method in laying out trenches but I have no doubt that your U. S. A. boys are being instructed in the latest methods employed by the Allies.

Eager for Battle
My time here is drawing to an end. I feel like a shirker here and considering the set back of Italy and the chaos in our rear I shall go back with a good heart and feel that the full services of everyone, including myself, will be valuable at the front. From what I can see here I am satisfied that England is still capable of increased effort. There are too many idle women in places like this and there are too many servants to attend on "doing out" as they say. We must do our all. We must be loyal to the dead who have given all. We must generate every ounce of energy and direct it towards the battle front.

I believe we shall soon see universal conscription—everyone a soldier or working to feed, clothe, and will put all previous struggles in the shade. Should Russia and Italy be weak Germany will aim a heavy blow at France in hope that she may stagger. Hurry up, America! Almost every day I read in the papers about the vast preparations being made in the U. S. A. I thrill with the thought of being in action alongside American lads before long. I tell my mates that the Yanks are stickers and if they were slow to enter the war they will be slow to quit it.

KEWANE TO UNIFY ALL CITY WAR WORK

KEWANE, Illinois, November 19—Sixty organizations of Kewanee, including churches, lodges, clubs, and central bodies, voted at a meeting of delegates to unify all war work in this community by pledging undivided support to Kewanee's National Defense Commission.

This commission is to consist of Mayor B. F. Baker, James K. Bliss, J. C. Banister, the Rev. P. H. Durkin, and Frank M. Lay, the latter being chairman.

This commission will assign different phases of war work to certain organizations, which will be responsible for it. It is believed duplication of effort will thus be avoided and great efficiency secured. Great enthusiasm was shown in the plan, and much is expected of it.

DENIES CHARGES AND SAYS EVIDENCE FORGED

PARIS, December 17—(Associated Press)—Careaux, once a cabinet officer and now accused of machinations with the Germans for a peace which would have been dishonorable to France, appeared before a committee of the house of deputies yesterday and emphatically denied that he had been guilty of any unpatriotic acts. The documents upon which the charges were based and which were highly incriminating, he pronounced forgeries.

YOU CAN'T DO TOO MUCH FOR SOLDIERS WARNS SGT. MEEK

Treat Them Like Heroes and They Will Live Up To Expectations In Hour of Battle

LOCAL BOY READY TO RETURN TO THE FRONT

"Doing Our Bit" Not Enough, He Writes: We Must Be Our All To Be Assured of Victory

A note of warning to those who are left at home, urging them to do their utmost for the men in uniform, is sounded by Sgt. James Meek, a former Honolulu boy, in a letter written to Albert Wallace, of the Honolulu Iron Works.

"You cannot do too much for the boys who are leaving you to fight in France," writes Sergeant Meek. "Treat them like heroes and they will live up to your expectations when the battle hour arrives," he adds. "Nothing you can do will be too good for them. Be proud of them and they will be proud of you, proud of their country and proud of themselves."

Sergeant Meek, whose many interesting letters have been published in The Advertiser during the past three years, has written this most recent communication, from England, on a series of patriotic American postal cards, some of which bear these inscriptions: "Advance America," "For Liberty," and "Now we shan't be long." His letter, which concludes with the inscription, "Yours for Liberty" is as follows:

Reminds Him of Hawaii

"I am out today with a party of forty Maori boys on trench practice. I am the only 'haori' in the bunch and listening to them talk and sing as they dig I am reminded of the days when I worked alongside their Hawaiian kinsmen on Honolulu jobs. They are being trained as pioneers at this depot, and being naturally good at bush craft they are a great asset to the New Zealand division. While here they organize face native concerts which are usually packed to the door and bring a lot of money to local hospital funds. They have just finished lunch and had a cup of coffee made on the field and are now playing 'two up'. They are very like the Hawaiian boys; fond of a bit of a flutter at gambling. They are not sent to the front as fighting units now although they fought well when they were organized as infantry on Gallipoli. They feel sore at not being 'doughboys' in the New Zealand government doubtless wishes some of them to get back to their native soil, and so, instead of using the bayonet they use the pick, shovel and axe. They are some workers, believe me."

"Today they are making model trenches on our training ground. In spite of all the improvements in the machinery of warfare trenches still retain their importance. The only refuge from modern high explosive shells is in mother earth. Big cities are no longer considered impregnable if they have a ring of isolated forts of stone and steel and concrete around them. They are defended by trenches now, similar to those which defend the small villages of Flanders."

Trenches are important because they are difficult to observe. Even if observed they are difficult to hit exactly. And even if hit by a shell the effects of the explosion are comparatively local. They conceal the movements of troops. They are easy to construct. They screen the defender and at the same time allow him to use his weapons against oncoming forces. And they serve as jumping off places for troops who could not be brought across the open to attack strongly fortified positions. Of course, cannot tell you what we consider the best method in laying out trenches but I have no doubt that your U. S. A. boys are being instructed in the latest methods employed by the Allies."

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Can't Do Too Much

"Let me tell those of you who are left at home that you cannot think too much of or do too much for the boys who are leaving you to fight in France. Treat them like heroes and they will live up to your expectations when the battle hour arrives. Nothing you can do will be too good for them. Be proud of them and they will be proud of you, proud of their country and proud of themselves."

"A few more days of comfort and pleasure and I am going back to the cold, mud, the shelling, the gas, the snow, the monotony of the front. But I will meet there, men of America and there is nowhere else at present that they or I should wish to be."

The Week In the War

BRINGING in larger reinforcements and more guns from the now quiet Russian fronts and with an abundance of ammunition as a result of cessation of hostilities on those other fronts, the Austro-Germans have continued their strong offensive on the Italian front, made it even stronger, and kept that war theater the most active center of any in all Europe.

Multipled man power and increased gun power have enabled the enemies to put an intense vigor into their attacks upon the Allies just within the gates of Italy. Some gains have been made, it is indicated, and this the Teutons claim in the official reports issued from Berlin. Those gains have not been large since even the German official reports claim a taking of only 3000 prisoners in all of the fighting on the Italian front during the past week. It is along the Brenta and Piave fronts where the Austro-Germans claim their gains but a study of the war map does not show these gains to be of importance. On the other hand Italian reports all tell of the great losses which are being suffered by the enemy in the terrific assaults by massed forces that are being thrown against the desperately resisting Italians and Allies. Marvelous as has been the Teutonic persistence, the defense of the Allies has been even more wonderful for they have been outnumbered. It would appear that the present Italian-Allied positions are of great strategic strength.

From the Cambrai sector of the Western front reports differ radically, those coming from the Allies telling of a successful stand made against attacks from a greatly reinforced enemy. From these reports it appears that General Haig and his forces are more than holding their own. The attacks in force of the enemy are reported to have been all repulsed and blood stained fields strewn with dead and mangled grey clad forms is the only result which the British admit.

German victory and British reverse is the Teutonic version of the warfare there told in official German despatches. Berlin does not admit that Haig won any real victory before Cambrai but on the contrary claims that subsequent engagements turned any advantage which he might have won to the favor of the Germans.

Comparison of the daily despatches from this front with the war maps show that the British are occupying not all of the positions taken at the height of General Byng's drive. British reports have told of the abandonment of some of these and it is clear that the main British line is not so close to Cambrai as it was when Rupprecht launched his first turning movement which Allied reports have called unsuccessful. It is probable, as is claimed, that the British position is the stronger by reason of the abandoning of those more exposed and advanced positions.

Hints at an investigation of the Cambrai campaign by the house of commons were contained in one despatch last week and in this there were veiled insinuations that perhaps the drive of General Byng was not the great success that had been reported.

Subsequent developments indicate that one success which General Byng achieved was the forestalling of a Teutonic drive on the Western Front. It is evident that he did make gains and important ones. If a German drive was thus forestalled those gains take on an added importance since they prevented the possibility of Germany making inroads into territory previously taken by the British.

There are indications that General Byng was prevented from pushing his drive to a successful conclusion and taking Cambrai by the arrival from other fronts, undoubtedly the Russian fronts, of large forces of Teutons and thus it has been made possible for Rupprecht to dig in deep and cause further delays in the British advance which appeared to be going forward so smoothly.

It thus comes back as ever to the fact that the Austro-German position has been materially strengthened by the Russian collapse and the work of the Allies made proportionately more difficult. It does not mean in any way that the task has been made impossible. It is another argument that the United States must speed up.

In Palestine the British are again advancing and are pushing forward out from Jerusalem. On other Eastern fronts the deadlock of past weeks is unbroken.

While government officials of England and France believe the solution of the submarine menace is at hand and that recent increased losses to Britain result from a spasmodic speeding up, they agree that it will not do to be over optimistic even as to this. Lloyd George again sounds the slogan to speed up on shipbuilding for he reiterates it is tonnage that will win the war. And the United States is speeding up its building campaign, doing so under some great difficulties as to transportation and labor. It is here that the government must do its earliest big part in the winning of the war.

"Don't talk about what you have done or what you are going to do. The enemy has ears everywhere. Secrecy means safety." Mighty sound and pertinent advice is this at the present time. It is prominently printed on placards just received from the mainland. "Don't discuss naval affairs or the movement of ships and their cargoes or courses with strangers or foreigners," is further good advice which it contains.

Bolshevikism

THE pacifist faction of the Russian revolutionists is known to the world as the "Bolsheviks." Russians tell us that by derivation the word means "those of the majority," referring to a bygone schism in one of the revolutionary parties under the old Tsardomy. However that may be, says the Independent, the Bolsheviks are really, in the whole population of Russia, a very small minority. Their relation to the rest of Russia is characterized by a paradox: they are of all political groups the most radically republican, democratic, pacifists and anarchistic, and yet they are the most willing to consent to a German peace, or, in other words, to the triumph of everything that is monarchistic, aristocratic, militaristic and bureaucratic in Europe. Were the Bolsheviks logical extremists, did they simply carry their principles beyond the limits of moderation, we should expect to find them emblazoning on their banners such devices as "Death to the Hohenzollerns" or "No Peace with the Prussian State." Instead we find them willing to fraternize with the armies of despotism, to give friendly ear to the agents of the Kaiser, to abandon republican Poles and Czechs to Hapsburg rule, and to denounce in fiery language the democracies of England, France and the United States.

But every country is faced by a similar problem, and we may well use "Bolshevikism" as a general term for those extreme radicals who for temporary factional purposes ally themselves with the deadliest enemies of all that they believe and hope. The Sinn Feiners are typical Bolsheviks. What they profess to desire is the creation of a small independent nation on their verdant island. To achieve this aim they call upon the assistance of a vast and arrogant empire whose attitude toward the small nations may be read in Serbia and Belgium and whose political philosophers have repeatedly declared to the world that great military might alone gives a people the right to independence. By using Germany to wreck England the Sinn Feiners are doing their best to ensure that Ireland shall for all coming time be a despised vassal state of Greater Germany.

In Canada the French population complain that "insufficient recognition is given to their national language and distinctive culture. But what shall be said of the folly of these champions of Gallicism who are trying to hamper the military activities of the Canadian government, and are thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemies of France? Should the Germans ever rule Quebec, and the military power of the Entente Allies is the only shield that protects Canada from annexation, there will be no language problem. German alone will be tolerated, as German alone is tolerated in Metz and Strassburg today.

There are other Bolsheviks. The anarchists who wish to abolish government and are selecting the present time to attack the public order of the United States are, whether they realize it or not, "doing their bit" to bring to this country the Prussian Superstate, the rule of strengt verboten and the trampling out of the last embers of individual liberty. The Industrial Workers of the World are deliberately crippling American industries necessary for the prosecution of the war, though nothing human can be more certain than that the man who was detected in such activities in Germany would face a firing squad at sunrise. The pacifists who object to serving in the American army would soon have an opportunity of fasting the cruel discipline of the Prussian army if they were successful in converting their fellow countrymen to their non-resistance policy. The little knot of militant suffragists (to the credit of the sex they do not comprise one suffragist in ten thousand) who are denouncing President Wilson as their "enemy" and badgering him in Washington might well reflect if they are not giving aid and comfort to that well known anti-feminist, Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, and how much chance they would have of a real share in the government if they lived in Germany. Finally the good liberal, justly concerned over a free speech and a free press, sometimes urges an immediate peace with the government which censors newspapers even in time of peace and imprisons for years the mildest critics of the Kaiser.

If you are a monarchist, an aristocrat, a reactionary politician, an anti-feminist, a militarist or just a naturally servile and submissive person, you have a right to be a pro-German. But if you call yourself a republican, a democrat, an individualist, a rebel, a pacifist, a feminist or a liberal you ought to be not only a pro-Ally but more strongly pro-Ally than any one else. In any other case you are a catspaw, a tool, a dupe. You belong to the Bolsheviks.

There were some things that were highly amusing in the episode of the Dutch soldiers rushing their officers and going for a stroll through Honolulu, thereby giving to the police a busy afternoon and evening. They broke for the suburbs, the nearest approach to the tall timber. All of them returned at bedtime and it is reported that all returned sober, they did not make their break to go on a debauch. Not the least amusing part of the whole affair, however, was the repeated arrest of the non-commissioned officers who were trying to hunt down their escaped men. The Honolulu police could not distinguish between enlisted men and non-commissioned officers in those uniforms. To ask them to do this was asking entirely too much. There was only one out. No discrimination, grab every Dutchman in sight.